

City of Kent 2024 Annual Report Question #58

S5.C.8 – Source Control Program

Summary of actions (S5.C.8.a)

In 2024, Environmental Compliance Specialist (ECS) enforced Kent City Code- [Chapter 7.05 - Storm and Surface Water Utility](#) as the enforcement mechanism that requires source control BMPs to be constructed or implemented and maintained at all times at pollution generating sources from areas of existing development that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the MS4. Provisions from Kent City Code - [Chapter 7.14 – Illicit Discharges](#) are also enforced by ECS inspectors when businesses and/or sites do not provide reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the MS4 through the use of source control BMPs.

The requirements under the Source Control Program for Existing Development were met by using the source control BMPs in the [King County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual](#) and the [Kent Surface Water Design Manual](#) (KSWDM), which adopts the [2021 King County Surface Water Design Manual](#) (KCSWDM).

Kent filled two critical ECS inspector positions

necessary to ensure program compliance was met with programs that fall under Kent’s Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plan. ECS Inspectors educated and provided technical guidance to owners/operators, allowing them to better understand and comply with the source control requirements. ECS inspectors not only conduct source control business inspections; they also are responsible for inspections of operations and maintenance sites regulated by Kent and responding to as well as investigating spills and illicit discharges or connections. ECS inspectors’ knowledge and understanding of various program requirements enabled them to effectively communicate with owner/operators, reducing the need to escalate to formal enforcement actions as reflected in S5.C.8.d, but did so if necessary.



Summary of actions (S5.C.8.b)

ECS inspectors developed and maintained a comprehensive inventory of businesses and/or sites that have the potential to generate pollutants to the MS4. ECS inspectors regularly

updated fluctuating inventory when sites were discovered during routine inspections and spill/IDDE complaint responses and removed businesses from their inventory when no longer in operation. Additionally, updates occurred through discovery during permit and plan reviews, windshield surveys, and while responding to flooding/customer complaints.

In collaboration with internal departments, a customized food service and mobile business report was developed for the Source Control program using the online business license platform, FileLocal. This **new** customized report and the business license look-up feature in FileLocal, has proven invaluable in helping Kent update its inventory and maintain an accurate database/records.

Summary of actions (S5.C.8.c)

Information about the Source Control Program, proper implementation and maintenance of source control BMPs pertaining to activities that may generate pollutants, and requirements applicable to those activities were provided in variety of methods, including electronic communications, in person, by mail and made available on [Kent's Source Control Program for Existing Development](#) and [Stormwater Best Management Practices webpage](#).

When education and technical assistance was provided during a source control inspection, ECS inspectors focused on specific areas or activities that had the potential to generate pollutants to the MS4, such as outdoor storage areas, waste handling and disposal, fueling areas, equipment and vehicle washing and repair and storm drainage systems. Businesses were provided with a free spill kit.

Kent enhanced its education and technical guidance efforts by purchasing three **Pocketalk two-way translation devices**. These devices support both voice and image translation across 84 languages. To further support clear communication, Kent **translated outreach materials** tailored for specific businesses to ensure clear communication and provide better understanding for business owners and their staff. Additionally, Kent **purchased additional spill kits** to distribute to source control businesses, enhancing their readiness to address potential and/or accidental spills.



In 2024, **333** initial source control and follow-up compliance inspections were conducted, representing **27.41%** of the source control inventory. Inspections were prioritized based on site history, Mill Creek (SMAP) targeted source control properties, and high-risk potential for pollution generation, such as food service establishments, industrial sites, and shopping plazas. **100%** of sites were inspected when they were subject of a complaint.

Summary of actions (S5.C.8.d)

Kent has established a system of inspection procedures and progressive enforcement to address pollutant-generating businesses. In most cases, an admonishment letter (warning) was initially sent to the source control business, allowing 30 days to correct identified deficiencies. In certain cases, extensions were granted due to weather or unforeseen circumstances to address one or more of the deficiencies.

If the ECS inspector, through follow-up inspections or other means, determined that a business did not adequately implement required source control BMPs or resolve other source control requirements, they escalated contact efforts and communication. These efforts included phone calls, emails, and additional site visits. If code violations persisted, the ECS inspector initiated and executed enforcement actions in accordance with Kent City Code – [Chapter 7.05 - Storm and Surface Water Utility](#).

Progressive enforcement measures may include issuing a Correction Notice, Voluntary Correction Agreement, Notice of Violation, and/or impose civil penalties. In 2024, compliance was achieved with **8** businesses after the issuance of Correction Notices.

Kent has an established access database to create and issue warning/enforcement letters and maintain records, including documentation of each site visit, record of phone calls/emails, educational outreach provided, photos, inspection reports, spill prevention and clean-up plan, site plan, warning letters, correction notices, notice of violations, declaration of service, invoice, and other enforcement records, all demonstrating an effort to bring sites into compliance.

The environmental team kicked off a **database replacement project** to replace their end-of-life Access database, Prism. Much progress was made procuring a new customizable software that will support our SWMP program and manage code compliance workflows.

Following multiple site visits, documentation, and progressive enforcement actions, Kent staff coordinated a **joint inspection** with Ecology for assistance with bringing a business back into compliance. Additionally, upon receiving a complaint regarding an incident at a business with an existing separate NPDES permit, Kent promptly coordinated a joint inspection with Ecology to address the incident, require clean-up measures, and establish the required source control BMPs to achieve compliance.



非法排放

根据《联邦清洁水法》(Federal Clean Water Act), 让任何污染物进入雨水排放系统或天然水体(包括湖泊、河流、溪流和湿地)都属非法行为。

《Kent City 法规》(Kent City Code) 第 7.14 章禁止将有害物质(完整清单见背面)排入雨水排放系统。任何违反该法规的人可能会面临民事和刑事处罚,包括高达 90 天的监禁、1000 美元罚款以及所有相关的清理费用。

- 固体废弃物、垃圾或碎片
- 人类和动物排泄物
- 石油产品
- 防冻液
- 建筑材料
- 酸、碱或盐基
- 油漆、染料、树脂、天然漆或清漆
- 超过自然存在量的金属
- 溶剂和去油剂
- 农药、除草剂或化肥
- 蒸汽清洁残留物
- 洗衣废水、肥皂、洗涤剂 and 氨
- 生活污水或生产污水
- 食物和厨余垃圾,包括脂肪、油和油脂 (fats, oils and grease, FOG)
- 房车 (recreational vehicles, RV) 废弃物
- 游泳池或水疗中心过滤器
- 氨、溴或其他消毒剂
- 庭院垃圾、泥土和沙子
- 树皮和其他纤维材料
- 收集的剪掉的草、树叶或树枝
- 淤泥、沉积物、混凝土、水泥或砾石
- 除《Kent City 法规》(Kent City Code) 第 7.14 章单独允许之外的任何其他过程排放
- 任何以上未列出的有害物质或废弃物

保持 Kent 的水体洁净



获取更多信息, 请访问以下链接

有害物质收集/回收:

HazWasteHelp.org
fortress.wa.gov/ecy/recycle/UI/Search/ServiceSearch.aspx

车辆泄露:

FixCarLeaks.org

教育资源:

StormwaterPartners.com
WASStormwaterCenter.org

记住

排进这里的东... ..

最终会流到这里



Public Works Engineering
400 West Gowse Street
Kent, WA 98032
电话: 253-856-5500

仅让雨水 流入下水道



您知道吗?

雨水排水管会将未经处理的水直接排放到当地的湖泊、河流、溪流和湿地。

Puget Sound 约 75% 的污染来自洗车、施肥和车辆泄漏等日常活动引起的雨水径流。

地面上的污水
最终会流入我们的水体。



如何保护水质

只雇用负责任的承包商

- 油漆工、地毯清洁工、高压清洗工和清洁服务等流动性工作者不应将废水排入雨水排放系统。
- 确保将废水排放到污水管道或在经许可的有害废弃物处理设施中处理。
- 回收旧的和未使用的油漆和化学品。



妥善回收或处置生活 有害废弃物

查看 Department of Ecology 的回收数据库, 了解哪里可以回收车辆液体和其他有害废弃物:

请访问 fortress.wa.gov/ecy/recycle/UI/Search/ServiceSearch.aspx 或拨打 1-800-RECYCLE。

在现场准备泄漏处理工具包, 以清理事故造成的泄露

- 立即清理泄露的液体, 防止雨水排放系统受到污染。



在草坪上或洗车店洗车

不要在街道或车道上洗车。



立即修复车辆泄漏问题

- 不要让您的汽车将液体泄露到街道上。使用滴水盘或纸板来接住泄漏的液体。
- 立即使用吸收剂清理泄露的液体, 清扫后放入密封容器/袋子中, 并丢到垃圾桶中。
- 切勿将油或车辆液体倒入下水道或倾倒在街道上。



保持垃圾桶和垃圾压实机的清洁

- 保持盖子紧闭。
- 确保垃圾桶没有泄漏。
- 保持周围区域清洁, 不要乱扔垃圾。



及时清理宠物的排泄物

铲起、装袋并扔进垃圾桶, 不要扔进堆肥



爱护草坪

- 阅读标签, 并谨慎使用除草剂、杀虫剂和化肥。
- 不要在有风的天气或预期会下雨时使用。
- 清扫人行道和街道上的泄露液体或多余垃圾。
- 尝试使用非化学替代品, 如堆肥、护根、手动拔除杂草以及种植伴生植物来驱除害虫。

报告泄露
和水污染事件
253.856.5600

Xả Thải Trái Phép

Theo Đạo Luật Nước Sạch Liên Bang, việc đổ bất kỳ chất ô nhiễm nào đi vào hệ thống thoát nước, mưa hoặc vùng nước tự nhiên, bao gồm hồ, sông, suối và vùng đất ngập nước, là bất hợp pháp.

Chương 7.14 Bộ Luật Thành Phố Kent cấm xả các vật liệu nguy hại (xem danh sách không đầy đủ bên dưới) vào hệ thống thoát nước mưa. Bất kỳ ai vi phạm bộ luật này đều có thể phải chịu hình phạt hình sự và dân sự, bao gồm phạt tù lên đến 90 ngày, phạt tiền \$1,000 và tất cả các chi phí dọn dẹp liên quan.

- Chất thải rắn, rác hoặc mảnh vụn
- Chất thải của người và động vật
- Sản phẩm dầu mỏ
- Chất chống đông
- Vật liệu xây dựng
- Axit, kiềm hoặc bazơ
- Sơn, chất nhuộm, nhựa thông, sơn mài hoặc vecni
- Kim loại vượt quá lượng cho phép trong tự nhiên
- Dung môi và chất tẩy nhờn
- Thuốc trừ sâu, thuốc diệt cỏ hoặc phân bón
- Chất thải vệ sinh bằng hơi nước
- Chất thải giặt giũ, xà phòng chất tẩy rửa và amoniac
- Nước thải sinh hoạt hoặc nước thải trong nhà
- Thực phẩm và chất thải thực phẩm, bao gồm chất béo, dầu và mỡ (fats, oils and grease, FOG)
- Chất thải từ xe dã ngoại (Recreational Vehicle, RV)
- Chất lọc bể bơi hoặc spa
- Clor, brom hoặc các chất khử trùng khác
- Chất thải sân vườn, đất và cát
- Vỏ cây và các vật liệu xơ khác
- Cỏ vụn, lá cây hoặc cành cây thu gom được
- Bùn, trầm tích, bê tông, xi măng hoặc sỏi
- Bất kỳ chất thải từ quy trình nào khác trừ loại được cho phép trong Chương 7.14 Bộ Luật Thành Phố Kent
- Các vật liệu hoặc chất thải nguy hại không có ở trên

Giữ Sạch Nước của Kent



Để biết thêm thông tin, hãy truy cập các liên kết sau

Thu Gom Vật Liệu Nguy hại/Tái Chế:

HazWasteHelp.org
fortress.wa.gov/ecy/recycle/UI/Search/ServiceSearch.aspx

Rò Rỉ Trong Xe:

FixCarLeaks.org

Tài Nguyên Giáo Dục:

StormwaterPartners.com
WASstormwaterCenter.org

Hãy Nhớ

Thứ bị cuốn vào đây...



Cuối cùng chảy vào đây



Public Works Engineering
400 West Gowse Street
Kent, WA 98032
Điện Thoại: 253-856-5500

CHỈ CÓ NƯỚC MƯA CHẢY XƯỚNG CỐNG THOÁT NƯỚC

Quý vị có biết?
Cống thoát nước mưa trực tiếp xả nước chưa qua xử lý vào hồ, sông, suối và vùng đất ngập nước tại địa phương.

Khoảng 75% nguồn gây ô nhiễm ở Puget Sound đến từ nước mưa chảy tràn từ các hoạt động hằng ngày như rửa xe, bón phân và rò rỉ trong xe.

Nếu trên mặt đất có chất gây ô nhiễm thì trong nước cũng sẽ có.

Cách Bảo Vệ Chất Lượng Nước

Chỉ Thuê Nhà Tắm Có Trách Nhiệm

- Các doanh nghiệp lưu động như thợ sơn, thợ làm sạch thảm, thợ rửa bằng máy rửa áp lực và dịch vụ vệ sinh tuyệt đối không được xả nước thải vào cống thoát nước mưa.
- Đảm bảo xả nước thải vào cống thoát nước thải sinh hoạt hoặc ở cơ sở xử lý chất thải nguy hại được cấp phép.
- Tải chế sơn và hóa chất cũ và chưa qua sử dụng.



Tải Chế Đúng Cách hoặc Thải Bỏ Chất Thải Sinh Hoạt Nguy hại

Kiểm tra cơ sở dữ liệu tải chế của Department of Ecology để tìm nơi tải chế chất lỏng từ xe và chất thải nguy hại khác:

Truy cập fortress.wa.gov/ecy/recycle/UI/Search/ServiceSearch.aspx hoặc gọi số 1-800-RECYCLE.

Chuẩn Bị Sẵn Bộ Dụng Cụ Chống Tràn Tại Chỗ để Dọn Sạch Sự Cố

- Dọn sạch chất lỏng tràn ra ngay lập tức để tránh làm ô nhiễm hệ thống thoát nước mưa.



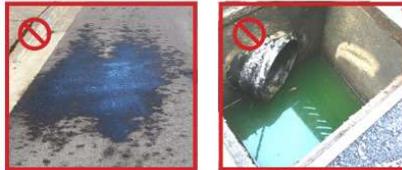
Rửa Xe trên Bãi Cỏ hay ở Bãi Rửa Xe

Không rửa xe trên đường phố hoặc đường xe chạy.



Khắc Phục Rò Rỉ Trong Xe Ngay Lập Tức

- Không để chất lỏng từ xe rò rỉ xuống đường. Sử dụng khay hứng hoặc bìa cứng để hứng chất lỏng rò rỉ.
- Dọn sạch chất lỏng tràn ra ngay lập tức bằng chất hấp thụ khô, quét sạch, đặt vào bình chứa/túi kín và vứt bỏ vào thùng rác.
- TUYỆT ĐỐI KHÔNG** đổ dầu hoặc chất lỏng từ xe xuống cống hoặc ra đường.



BÁO CÁO SỰ CỐ TRÀN HÓA CHẤT & Ô NHIỄM NƯỚC
253.856.5600

Giữ Sạch Thùng Rác Lớn và Máy Ép Rác

- Luôn đóng nắp.
- Đảm bảo thùng rác lớn không rò rỉ.
- Giữ vệ sinh và không xả rác ở khu vực xung quanh.



Hốt Phân Thú Cưng

Xúc, đổ vào túi và bỏ thùng rác, KHÔNG chế thành phân trộn



Chăm Sóc Bãi Cỏ Cần Thận

- Đọc nhãn và sử dụng ít thuốc diệt cỏ, thuốc trừ sâu và phân bón.
- Tuyệt đối không phun thuốc khi dự báo có gió hoặc mưa.
- Quét sạch chất lỏng tràn ra hoặc dư thừa trên vỉa hè và đường phố.
- Thử dùng các biện pháp thay thế không hóa chất như phân trộn, lớp phủ, nhổ cỏ bằng tay và trồng cây xen canh để xua đuổi sâu bệnh.

Tenga con usted un kit para derrames

- Use paños o materiales absorbentes para limpiar fugas y derrames de sustancias químicas, gasolina o aceite.



Mantenimiento de equipos y herramientas motorizadas

- Guarde la gasolina y otros combustibles en recipientes rotulados con tapa y boquilla.
- Coloque bandejas para escurrimientos o paños absorbentes en el piso, en el área de carga de combustible, para capturar los goteos.
- Coloque los trapos con aceite, gasolina, grasa o sustancias químicas en un recipiente con el rótulo "Materiales peligrosos". Mantenga cerrada la tapa.



Eliminación de desechos peligrosos

- Las actividades de jardinería pueden generar desechos peligrosos que deben eliminarse de manera especial, y que incluyen a los trapos y materiales absorbentes con:
 - Líquidos de vehículos y equipos, como gasolina, aceite, grasa, thinner y solventes.
 - Sustancias orgánicas, como pesticidas, herbicidas y fertilizantes.
- Elimine los desechos peligrosos de manera apropiada.
 - Opción 1:** contrate a un recolector de desechos autorizado.
 - Opción 2:** lleve cantidades pequeñas de desechos aceptados a un centro de recolección de desechos peligrosos.
- Mantenga registros de su eliminación de desechos peligrosos: quién los transportó, qué cantidad se transportó y cuándo se transportó.



Encuentre un proveedor de servicios para materiales peligrosos
tinyurl.com/y64pt48r



Encuentre un centro de eliminación de materiales peligrosos
tinyurl.com/46nczhtk

Para solicitar una adaptación conforme a la ADA, llame a Ecología al teléfono 360-407-6600 o envíe correo electrónico a Chelsea.Morris@ecy.wa.gov, o visite ecology.wa.gov/accessibility.

Para servicio de retransmisión o TTY, llame al 711 o al 877-833-6341.



Prevención de la contaminación del agua pluvial para Jardinería Comercial

Cuide la salud de nuestra comunidades, arroyos, lagos y de Puget Sound.



Mejores prácticas para prevenir la contaminación en la jardinería comercial

Pesticidas, herbicidas y fertilizante

- Siga las directrices de un plan integrado de control de plagas, ya sea de usted o de su jurisdicción local.
- Conozca sus hierbas nocivas y las leyes locales referentes a hierbas nocivas.
- Use fertilizante orgánico siempre que sea posible.
- España solamente la cantidad necesaria (y no más), siga las instrucciones de la etiqueta.
- Mantenga cerrada la tapa cuando no lo esté usando, asegúrese de que la etiqueta sea legible y correcta.
- Guarde las sustancias químicas en interiores o bajo techo y en una tarima de contención secundaria, para atrapar las fugas y derrames.
- Nunca aplique sustancias químicas cuando esté lloviendo o a punto de llover.



Plan integrado de control de plagas del condado de King
kingcounty.gov/ipm



Prácticas de control de hierbas del plan integrado de control de plagas
kingcounty.gov/WeedControlPractices



Mantenimiento de jardines

- Revise que el equipo no tenga fugas antes de usarlo.
- Cargue de combustible el equipo sobre una bandeja o un trapo absorbente para atrapar el goteo.
- Use equipos eléctricos o a baterías, y minimice el uso de gasolina y aceite.



Excavación y nivelación

- Al hacer trabajos de excavación o nivelación, no arrastre lodo y tierra a la calle, las aceras y las canaletas con vehículos y equipos.
- Proteja los drenajes pluviales que estén en los lugares de trabajo, o cerca de ellos, con bolsas filtrantes o cordones absorbentes.
- Use rollos de fibra, tapices vegetales, cortinas de sedimentación y otros materiales para control de la erosión para estabilizar la tierra después de nivelar o excavar.
- Dirija las aguas lodosas hacia zonas con jardines, para que se absorban en el suelo.



Limpieza

- Sople las hojas secas y el césped cortado hacia la tierra para usar como mantillo. No las sople hacia las calles, ni a las entradas del drenaje pluvial.
- Enjuague los recipientes vacíos y deseche el agua de enjuague en áreas con jardines, o reutilicela al preparar otra mezcla para aerosol de la misma sustancia química.
- Barra los materiales secos.
- Use agua para limpiar SOLAMENTE cuando se drenará a áreas con jardines.
- NO use jabón o sustancias químicas en el agua para lavar y NO la dirija hacia las calles, las canaletas o las entradas de drenaje pluvial.



Riego

- Use sistemas de riego programables para evitar el riego excesivo, que puede provocar erosión del suelo. Evite que los escurrimientos lleguen a aguas superficiales o áreas pavimentadas.

Capacitación de trabajadores

- Capacite cada año a sus trabajadores sobre el uso de sustancias químicas peligrosas, cómo evitar derrames y cómo limpiarlos.
- Mantenga un registro de los cursos de capacitación y los empleados que asistieron.



We Prevent Pollution

////// KEEPING FLUIDS OUT OF PUGET SOUND ////



Capture all fluids properly.

Captura todos los fluidos adecuadamente.



Immediately clean up wet spills with spill kit.

Limpie inmediatamente los derramamientos mojados con el kit del derramamiento.



Keep outdoor storage areas clean and covered.

Mantenga los almacenes al aire libre limpios y los cubrió.



Dry sweep all areas around business.

Utilice la escoba para secar barrido todas las áreas alrededor de negocio.



Report Spills and Water Pollution
253-856-5600

Photo: Getty Images/Photo 12/13

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR RESTAURANTS



Do you know where the
stormwater goes?



Protect Your Restaurant From
Stormwater Fines and Penalties

Regulations and Penalties

Under the Federal Clean Water Act and as required by the Kent Surface Water Design Manual and Kent City Code, your business is required to provide reasonable protection from the accidental discharge of pollutants and prohibited material into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), through the use of operational source control best management practices (BMPs).

City of Kent Source Control staff are required to conduct routine inspections, random inspections, and inspections based on complaints received or concerns of possible code violations at businesses that have the potential to generate pollutants.

In accordance with Chapter 7.14 and 7.05 of the Kent City Code, the property owner, the property tenant, or any other person responsible for the entry of pollutants, including FOG (fats, oils, and grease), soap or detergent, or any other non-stormwater into the MS4 may be jointly and severally liable for both civil and criminal penalties.

Protecting Your Business

To reduce potential legal consequences, you should implement proper source control BMPs described in this publication, in and around your business.

Implementing these simple Source Control BMPs also has a few additional benefits:



Reduce pests around your restaurant, such as rats, mice and birds



Improve the overall image of your restaurant with your customers



Improve local water quality and wildlife habitat



Only RAIN down the Drain!

Whether you know it or not, your food service establishment drains to a storm drain inlet that discharges untreated stormwater runoff to local streams, wetlands, the Green River, and Puget Sound.

Stormwater runoff picks up pollutants such as soaps, sediment, dumpster juice, FOG, trash, and chemicals that can harm our waterways.

Ensure your restaurant activities protect against stormwater pollution by implementing Source Control BMPs. Be the solution to Pollution – Only RAIN down the drain!

Best Practices for a Clean Kent



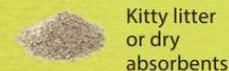
Purchase a Spill Kit

Even if taking all precautions, spills still happen. Have a spill response plan in place and routinely train employees to:

- **Control** the spill in a safe manner.
- **Contain** the spill to prevent the pollution from entering the nearby storm drains.
- **Clean-up** the area with spill response material.

Purchase and maintain your spill kit

Spill kits can be purchased from online suppliers or from most local industrial supply businesses. Your spill kit is meant to be used for all wet spills and leaks outdoors, so it is important to make sure the supplies are replenished often.



Kitty litter or dry absorbents



Zip ties*



Disposal bags



Absorbent pads and socks*



Disposable gloves



Educate employees on the importance of keeping pollution out of the storm drains. Hang the poster on the reverse side on the back door or in a location visible to all employees.



Close dumpster lid after every use. Report broken lids, lids trapped open against a wall, or dumpster leaks/missing plugs as soon as possible for free maintenance or replacement. Contact Republic Services at 425-646-2492.



Apply storm drain markers next to each storm drain inlet to remind workers, customers, and contractors that dumping is prohibited.



You are responsible for the contractors you hire. Be there when service technicians are onsite. Remember, their poor practices can lead to code violations and costly cleanup efforts that could have a big impact on your wallet.



Install and maintain rooftop containment systems to protect stormdrains from chemicals and grease pollution. Block downspout openings when washing roof or servicing equipment. Collect and dispose of wastewater to sanitary sewer or take offsite to a permitted hazardous waste facility.



Reduce flooding and stormwater pollution at your business by:

- Remove debris and trash from grates, swales, and ponds.
- Keeping structures clear! Do not cover or block storm drains.
- Picking up and bagging fallen leaves and landscape debris.

LET'S STOP BUSINESS POLLUTION



Hood filter, cooking equipment and floor mat

Cleaning should take place indoors only where wash water is directed to the sanitary sewer through a pretreatment device (grease trap).



Mop bucket wash water

Dispose of wash water, such as mop bucket water, in a utility sink or toilet. No dumping outside!



Grease dumpster/barrel

Inspect daily and keep lid closed/locked. Scrape grate prior to pouring used cooking oil into container. If a spill occurs, clean immediately. Call for collection pickup when container is 3/4 full.



Garbage and recycle dumpsters

Inspect and sweep around dumpster area daily. Close dumpster lids after every use.



Spills and leaks

Use a spill kit to **control** a spill, **contain** the problem, and properly **clean up** the area.



Cigarette butt receptacle and garbage can

Pick up litter and trash daily. Provide and maintain cigarette receptacles and garbage cans for employee break area and for customers to encourage proper disposal of cigarettes and trash.



Parking lots, drive-thru, and dumpster pad

Hire a cleaning contractor trained to use pollution prevention practices when cleaning hard surface areas. Wash water, soaps and sludge should NEVER enter storm drains.



Report Spills and Water Pollution

www.kentwa.gov • 253-856-5600



Connect With Us



Consideraciones especiales para edificios: PCB

- Los edificios construidos o renovados entre 1950 y 1979 utilizaron de manera general materiales llamados PCB (policlorobifenilos).
- Los PCB pueden estar presentes en masilla, selladores, materiales de unión, pinturas, sellantes, lubricantes, techos, revestimientos de metales y balastos de iluminación.
- Los PCB son sustancias químicas tóxicas y pueden provocar cáncer.



PCBs en edificios
tinyurl.com/tmbh5wn

Eliminación del agua de lavado

- El agua de lavado que contenga desechos sólidos y productos de petróleo debe filtrarse antes de eliminarse.

Type of Wash Water	Dispose to Sanitary Sewer	Dispose to Ground	Dispose to Storm Drain or Natural Water Body
Plain water + filtered	✓	✓	✓
Soapy water + filtered	✓	✗	✗
Dirty/turbid water	✓	✗	✗
Oily water + oil-absorbing filter	✓	✗	✗
Dirty or soapy water with no filtration	✓	✗	✗

*consulte a su jurisdicción local.

Eliminación de desechos peligrosos

- El lavado a presión puede generar desechos peligrosos que deben eliminarse de manera especial, que incluyen:
 - Materiales absorbentes sucios que pueden contener PCB.
 - Trapos o materiales absorbentes con gasolina, aceites, grasa, thinner, solventes o sustancias orgánicas.
- Elimine los desechos peligrosos de manera apropiada.
 - Opción 1:** contrate a un recolector de desechos autorizado.
 - Opción 2:** lleve cantidades pequeñas de desechos aceptados a un centro de recolección de desechos peligrosos.
- Mantenga registros de su eliminación de desechos peligrosos: quién los transportó, qué cantidad se transportó y cuándo se transportó.



Encuentre un proveedor de servicios para materiales peligrosos
tinyurl.com/y64pt48r



Encuentre un centro de eliminación de materiales peligrosos
tinyurl.com/46nczhbk

Para solicitar una adaptación conforme a la ADA, llame a Ecología al teléfono 360-407-6600 o envíe correo electrónico a Chelsea.Morris@ecy.wa.gov, o visite ecology.wa.gov/accessibility.

Para servicio de retransmisión o TTY, llame al 711 o al 877-833-6341.



Prevención de la contaminación del agua pluvial para Lavado a Presión

Cuide la salud de nuestra comunidades, arroyos, lagos y de Puget Sound.



Mejores prácticas para prevenir la contaminación en el lavado a presión

El problema

- Las aguas residuales del lavado pueden contener contaminantes tóxicos.
- El lavado a presión puede liberar contaminantes de las superficies debido a la fuerza del agua.
- Cuando no se limpian correctamente, los residuos del lavado pueden contaminar los escurrimientos de aguas pluviales.
- El drenaje pluvial fluye hacia el arroyo, lago o humedal más cercano, o a Puget Sound.



Solo lluvia en el drenaje

- Las reglamentaciones y leyes referentes al lavado a presión pueden variar según el lugar, y algunas jurisdicciones regulan estrictamente el lavado a presión.
- Pero todas tienen una cosa en común: SOLO LLUVIA EN EL DRENAJE.
- NO use jabón ni sustancias químicas.
- El agua de lavado que contenga jabón (incluso biodegradable), sustancias químicas, suciedad o que no esté tratada, NO debe vaciarse en el drenaje; estos contaminantes pueden matar peces.



Guía educativa sobre la contaminación de aguas pluviales
apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/0710058.pdf



Preparación

- Identifique a dónde fluirá el agua del lavado y cubra temporalmente las entradas del drenaje pluvial.
- Use un sistema de contención para capturar el agua de lavado.
 - En la superficie del suelo, use una lavadora a presión con un sistema integrado de recuperación de agua.
 - En equipos y vehículos, cubra el área con una lona superficial y rodéela con una barrera temporal para contener el agua.
- Equipo necesario para un sistema portátil de contención del agua de lavado:
 - Cubiertas de entradas de drenaje pluvial
 - Bombas portátiles y mangueras
 - Barrera terrestre portátil
 - Bolsas de arena
 - Cubiertas y cordones absorbentes



Capture el agua de lavado

- Mientras hace el lavado, mueva o ajuste el sistema de contención para capturar y contener el agua de lavado.



Sistema de recuperación de agua de lavado

[youtube.com/watch?v=cmdsIBD1FE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cmdsIBD1FE)

Trate las aguas residuales

- Use un filtro de tela para filtrar el agua.
- Los desechos sólidos deben ir a la basura.

Mejores prácticas generales para el lavado a presión

- Barra las áreas de trabajo que limpiará.
- Cubra o bloquee las entradas de drenaje pluvial cercanas.
- NO dirija ni vierta el agua de lavado al drenaje pluvial.
- Maneje el agua de lavado con una de estas opciones:
 - Diríjala hacia zonas con jardines, para que se absorba en el suelo.
 - Descárguela en el drenaje sanitario (inodoro o lavabo en interiores), no hay problema si el agua tiene pequeñas cantidades de suciedad o aceite.



Mejores prácticas para lavar y limpiar con vapor vehículos, equipos y edificios
tinyurl.com/59ms2ck7



Barra y use métodos de limpieza en sitio. NO limpie el piso con manguera.